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LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

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"MORMON" MOVEMENTS.

In a recent issue of the Butte Inter-Mountain an article appears, in which it is alleged that large numbers of "Mormons" are passing through Butte, "almost daily, en route to some mysterious place to the northward;" that their "destination is generally understood to be the country south of Lethbridge in British Columbia;" and the question is asked, "Are the Mormons forming a secret colony in the State of Montana?"

The Montana paper must have the bump called "love of the marvelous" unduly developed in its journalistic cranium. There is nothing "mysterious" in "Mormon" movements. They are open to the sunlight and there is no need for their concealment. Occasionally a family of our people passes northward, on the way to Alberta, Cannda; going by way of Lethbridge because that is the regular railway route. It is no secret that several "Mormon" settlements have been growing in numbers and prosperity in that locality, and that the Canadian authorities are glad to have more of them, as they prove to be very choice and capable colonists wherever they make settlement. There is no "mysterious place" that we have heard of, either in the north or the south, which is attractive to our people.

As to a secret colony in Montana, our friends in the north need not worry. How could the "Mormons" make or "found" a secret colony anywhere within the bounds of civilized America? There is no need for secrecy in any "Mormon" colonization. Why should there be? There are quite a number of Latter-day Saints scattered through Montana, and they will be found at least as good citizens and as desirable settlers as any other class. If there should be an opening for a "colony of Mormons" anywhere in the State of Montana, the Inter-Mountain may rest assured that there will be nothing sepret or mysterious either about the place or the movements of the settlers.

We once more assure our contemporaries of the press that there is no great movement or hegira of "Mormons" in any direction. Nothing is occurring of that nature beyond the occasional "swarming" of a few families into places north and south, where there is more room and better opportunity to ley. make a living and acquire landed independence. That will probably go on as the necessity for expansion continues. And when our people move, it will not be in secret or for any secret purpose. But newspapers of a certain sort must have their occasional sensations.

CLEARING THE NILE.

The British, like other nations, may be actuated by selfish motives in expanding their influence throughout the world, but it cannot be denied, that in many places of the globe, British rule has been, and is, the salvation of the regions thus brought in contact with civilization. The latest illustration of this fact is Egypt. Under English administration, that country has risen far above the level occupied by every other country under the sovereignty of the Turkish sultan, and now a feat of engineering skill has been performed, which promises to transform the entire country, rescuing its waste places and changing its deserts into luxuriant gardens. This has been done by English engineers with English capital.

It seems that for centuries the channel of the upper Nile has been choked up with debris, until the life-giving water of the river could find no other way than under the dams thus built up. The result was overflowing, and the formation of swamps and marshes. The flow of the river was in this way gradually reduced, making possible the encroachments of the sand upon the

once fertile valleys. Now all this will be changed, According to London papers, Maj. Peake has succeeded in cutting through the dams, making a channel from one hundred to four hundred feet wide. The opening was accomplished by cutting two parallel ditches through the twenty feet thick sod. When this was done the April 27, agents of the Smithsonian in-

channel. It is claimed that as soon as the obstructions can be removed from the Lower Egypt will then have abundant water at the times most needed. Communication with the regions of the tated. Freight that had to be carried on horseback for weeks through a dry country, can be sent up the river in a

Its departed glory will return. This is interesting from every point of view, and not least to the student of the prophetic word. Thousands of years ago, a Hebrew prophet said: "And the Lord shall smite Egypt. He return even to the Lord, and He One of the pyramids is well enough

heal them. In that shall day shall there be a highway out of Egypt to Assyria, and the Assyrian shall come into Egypt, and the Egyptian into Assyria, and the Egyptians shall serve the Assyrians. In that day shall Israel be the third with Egypt and with Assyria, even a blessing in the midst of the land; when the Lord of hosts shall bless, saying, Blessed be Egypt, my people, and Assyria the work of my hands, and Israel mine inheritance." (Is. xix: 22-25.)

The words quoted, though they come to us as a voice from the dim past, adequately describe the marvelous work that has for the last few years engaged much of the world's attention, both in Egypt, the region once known as Assyria, and in the midst of the descendants of Israel. It is all in the plan of the Editor of human history. It portends the drawing to a close of a thrilling chapter of that work, and the beginning of another, the most important in the existence of mankind on earth.

PRESIDENTIAL TRIP.

The journey of President McKinley through the country, so auspleiously commenced, will cover over 10,000 miles, and last about six weeks. And yet, he will not leave the magnificent domain over which the people have twice made him the chief executive. A truly wonderful country is this, no matter from what point of view it is contemplated.

The present tour originated in an invitation to visit San Francisco on the occasion of the launching of the battleship Ohio. As soon as this invitation was accepted, others were tendered the President from other states, and many of these were also accepted. The itinerary now embraces no less than twenty-three states. Westward the route is through Virginia and Tennessee to Memphis, then directly south to New Orleans, and from there skirting the southern border through Louisiana, Texas and Arizona to southern California and thence northward to San Francisco. After a stop of four days in that city, the journey will be through Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado and Kansas, and then home through the central tier of states.

One of the features of this trip is that the governmental functions will be attended to throughout the journey. The secretaries and assistants will accompany the President, and Cabinet meetings will be held, as circumstances may require. The train will be in constant telegraphic communication with Washington. There will be no interruption of public business, and in this respect the journey will be unique.

The reception so far given to McKinley has been enthusiastic and cordial. There is no feeling but respect for the President throughout the country, no matter what the difference of opinion may be, as to his policy. The same sentiment will prevail throughout the entire journey. For the country is now united, as it never was before during its existence as a nation.

NOVELTY IN OUTING.

A novel feature in outing is presented in a plan by a California society for pleasant and profitable recreation. It is called the Camp Reverie Association. and will combine a pleasure excursion with literary entertainment during the coming summer season. Utah people, including the editor of the "News," are invited to join in the trip and sojourn among the redwoods, in a native California forest in the Russian river val-

Camp Reverie is about twelve miles northwest from Santa Rosa, and about a three hours trip from San Francisco. It is not troubled with extreme heat nor with chilly fogs from the ocean. There are groves of oak as well as of redwood, clear streams of water, and luxuriant grass and plenty of ferns and wild flowers, and there are many objects of historic interest near at hand. There are facilities for boating, fishing, driving and a good hotel with tents for folks who want to live out of doors.

A score or so of men and women, widely known and of special and recognized talent, will be the invited and honored guests of the management, and will give addresses, one each day, on nature, life, passing events, modern movements, science, history, art, travel, and the like. These addresses will be free to all guests who may desire to hear them, and there will also be frequent evening entertainments.

A neat pamphlet has been published containing further particulars and some beautiful sketches of the scenery in and near Camp Reverie, which we understand were largely furnished from the facile brush of Harry Culmer, the well known Utah artist, who is expected to join the festive throng at this retreat during the summer. The booklet can be obtained free by mail on application to the association, Room 81 Flood building, San Francisco,

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

Whatever pertains to American antiquities is of interest to the readers of the "News." For this reason we notice an account of a recent discovery in Laramie, Wyoming, which is said to indicate the Asiatic origin of the American Indians.

According to the Daily Boomerang of force of the river water cleared the stitute found evidence of an ancient residence, near the Colorado line, of people of the same race as the ancient Mexicans and Peruvians. The conclumouths of tributary rivers, and when sion is based chiefly on similarity in the waters of the lakes formed can be linear measurements. The Peruvians conducted to the channel, the river will used a standard which was slightly in be restored to its pristine majesty. excess of a modern league, marking distances respectively by a massive stone pyramid. The report of Mr. Jones, which is soon to be forwarded to the White Nile and Uganda will be facili- institute, details his find of the supposed remains of similar pyramids, human skeletons and fauna, near Hartville in proximity to the Sunrise iron few days. Egypt will be redeemed. mines, where the famous discovery was made some months ago of Indian relies of a character hitherto unknown to historical research. Four such pyramids, the account goes on to say, were traced into Hallet canon, the intervening distances corresponding to the old Perushall smite and heal it; and they shall vian standard of linear measurement.

original proportions, which would probably have measured forty feet

square at the base and equally as high. Evidences were also found of the advanced civilization of the ancient inhabitants of this region; and also that some calamity overtook them and swept them out of earthly existence. The account says:

'Not five miles from the Sunrise the remains of another and larger system of underground workings were discovered by the exploring party, with unquestionable evidence of the former existence of a race unknown to anthropally and constants. thropology, and one of at least re-markable genius if not civilization. keletons of hundreds of human be-, exceeding even the proportions of the stalwart Aztecs as known to present records were found in large subterranean chambers of rooms in mine. The chamber is a marvel

While following the remains of pyramides a cavernous opening facing a narrow niche in a great cliff was dis-covered. The explorers soon found themselves in a system of tunnels and drifts suggesting a modern coal mine. timbered and braced with precision

first mystery of the mine was the entrance. The cliff alongside the canon is apparently a solid granite wall 2,000 feet high. In this wall is a crevice extending from top to bottom, measuring from 4 to 30 feet wide and running 1,400 feet back.

When 1,000 feet from the canon, stumbling along through the rugged crevice, the explorers found the entrance to the mine, large enough to admit a fair sized passenger balloon. The entrance forms an archway and bears signs of having been chiseled or hewn from the solid granite.

"Wonderful revelations awaited the party of explorers. For three miles they proceeded, finding only the broad main way offshoots well stopped with a black timber which is in a good state of preservation.

fortune exists in the timber if it can be extracted for commercial pur-poses. It is without grain or fibre and resembles ebony, lignum vitae or iron wood. Almost as hard as iron, it is a marvel of beauty and of unknown con-sistency. It was necessary to scrape away a coat of dull brownish sub-stance, evidently the accumulation of ages and about the consistency of soot, before exposing the wood. Nearly two and one-half miles from

the entrance to the works the skele-tons were found.

"These skeletons leave the infer-ence that some seismic disturbance caught them in life imprisoned them in the mine to starve or killed all instantly. The black timbers, however, give no sign of this.

The proportions of the skeletons furnish support of the theory of Asiatic origin of the red Americans. Only a few of the bodies in life were less than six feet in height and a majority of those measured were between 7 and 9 feet, the largest whole skeleton being 8 feet 6 inches tall. Some parts of the frames that were scattered indicated a still larger size in others. This stature, though unheard of is consonant in a measure with some of the Aztec tribes."

May showers bring June flowers.

The blessed rain, there's millions in

And the next day it rained, and rained to beat the record. The President is having a great trip

but no stumbling. Hawail's mixed population is only

equaled by her mixed politics. Priesthood meeting in the Assembly Hall this evening at SEVEN o'clock.

Russell Sage talking about Black Friday shows that he takes a somber view of things.

Under the new ordinance a citizen has to be a very good citizen not to be classified as a vagrant.

new process for manufacturing copper, he will indeed be the copper king. "And the floods came," but they

brought life instead of death, and swallowed up drouth in wet and victory. Queen Victoria's favorite form of a gift was an Indian shawl. In this

country a favorite form of a gift is a Navajo blanket. It is said that Germany has her eyes on the island of Margarita. So long as she keeps her eyes on and her hands

off, it is all right. The statement credited to Gen. Bell that one-sixth of the inhabitants of Luzon have either been killed or have died of fever in the past two years, must be taken with a very large grain of salt. The population of the island is generally put at about four million people. One-sixth of that number would be nearly seven hundred thousand. It is much better that this statement be exaggerated than true.

The organ of falsehood and spite is now "willing to let it go at that," so it says. If the gentlemen who have been libelled by the sheet are "willing to let it go at that," it is because they are "full of longsuffering and mercy." But we are of the opinion that in this as well as some other recent instances, mercy has been permitted to rob justice. However, there will certainly come a day of retribution, and we also can "let it go at that."

A few years ago and May day demontrations were the dread of Europeans, and it is not so very long since Emperor William was prepared to ride at the head of his troops to suppress the first May day outbreak. But this year the day passed unheeded by governments and workmen. In the past these demonstrations have been but displays of discontent, largely manipulated by scheming leaders. As each year rolls round, employers and employed are more and more realizing that their true interests are interdependent. Hence there are fewer demonstrations.

The proposal that the powers guarantee the indemnity they have exacted of China is something new in internal ance. Heretofore the practice has been to pledge some source of revenue to secure this class of indebtedness, and today China's foreign debt is largely so secured. If this plan is adopted and one or more of the guaranters should fail to make good their guarantee, the others would be liable, if the rule of guaranty that obtains in commercial law is applied. It can scarcely be said that the enlightened and civilized nations have been a shining example to benighted China for eight months

In Chicago it is proposed to erect a

soll, in which his teachings as an atheist shall be perpetuated. Such a temple would be a monument to folly, or worse. The doctrines of atheism and agnosticism are those of destruction and not construction. The progress of the world has been carried forward by men of faith. "Bob" Ingersoll made his greatest fame as an assailant of Christianity, and even as such an assailant his ravings (his so-called arguments were nothing but ravings) showed no such thought and contemplation as do the arguments of Hume, A temple to Ingersoll! A monument to destruction, an anthem to discord!

AS TO THE CANTEEN.

Chicago Tribune. Nothing has happened as a result of closing of the canteens but what the men best fitted to judge predicted would happen. Congress, which would hesitate a long time before it would close the restaurants of the House and Senate, has practically driven the sol-diers off the reservations in search of amusement and recreation. They wanler now at their own free will, without let or hindrance, without restrain-ing influences of any kind. As the members of Congress who voted to abolish the canteens read the monthly reports which come in from the points where soldiers are stationed, they can see how greatly they injured the army when they weakly yielded to the demands of the W. C. T. U. woman in the gallery.

Washington Post,

There was one company of the Fifth cavalry which had a well-organized canteen fund. There still remains of it cavalry which This has come entirely from teen. This company owned the canteen. This company owned three cows and had fresh milk and cream every day. It had all the ice needed at all times. It had \$90 every month with which to buy additions to the menu furnished by Uncle Sam. It has a typewriter and cabinet, and an iron see few the black part of the cabinet. iron safe for the keeping of valuable papers of the men and officers, and it has a complete baseball outfit, which was purchased when the organization was ordered to the Philippines. government does not furnish fresh milk, or any of the hundred palatable things the canteen added to the fare of the Fifth cavalry, and to hundreds of other commands. There is no way to make up this amount except by direct tax on the men, which the offigeneral favor or success.

Nebraska State Journal. Army officers at Washington say that their expectations as to the effect of the abolition of the army canteen are being fully realized. The number of joints in the neighborhood of army posts is steadily increasing, and well worn paths to these places show that their existence must be fully justified by the patronage. It is too early to give figures as to the effect of the new conditions upon the records of the men, but the officers have no doubt as to that phase of the business. They know what prevailed before the canteens were established.

Philadelphia Ledger. We have no end to serve in this case but to get at the truth. The original statements by several Chicago papers are not borne out by the reports which we have received. There has been no rioting; there is a difference of opinion as to whether there is more drunkenness than formerly among the soldiers, and in any event, as our own correspondent says, the abolishment of the canteen is too recent, under the conditions existing at Fort Sheridan, to permit of an accurate judgment on the effects of the new policy at that place We may add that at the end of a year

THE "EASTERN" QUESTION. Chicago Record-Herald.

The regular perennial eastern question has been somewhat obscured dur-ing the last year by the far eastern question, but the Balkan states are still If Senator W. A. Clark "coppers" the an object of continuous anxiety to Eu ropean cabinets. One of these, the principality of Bulgaria, is particular-ly troublesome just at present for sev-

eral reasons. Recent governments have been extravagant in the matter of expenditures, and the treasury has suffered especially through a fatuous state railway scheme which ended in dead failure. Meantime the country has had a series of bad harvests, so that while the demand for taxes has increased, the ability to pay them has decreased. Naturally, therefore, its foreign creditors are very nervous, and resorts to new foreign loans in lieu of taxes are not the promising expedient they once New York Times.

In regard to the exact sentiments of the new Bulgarian ministry touching the Macedonian problem, it is now learned that while the Zankoffists (one faction in the Bulgarian ministry) are enthusiastic supporters of the committee, M. Karaveloff and his friends (anther faction) are unfavorably disposed teward that notorious body, and that this fact more than anything else caused the request from St. Petersburg regarding the dissolution of the committee to be more quickly responded to than would otherwise have been the Owing to the measures taken against the Macedonian committee is otic movement for the relief of Macr otic movement for the relief of Macc-donia will take on a more healthy aspect all over the Balkans, although fresh atrocities by the Turks in the province may yet show that, in spite of the arrests in Sofia, the committee is still a militant force capable of creating war in the Balkans.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The leading article in The Forum for May treats on "Aguinaldo's Capture and the Philippine Commission." The writer, Mr. Marrion Wilcox, ascribes to the conciliatory work of the commission much of the credit of the Philippine chief's surrender. A paper by Prince Kropotkin on "The Russians in Manchuria" casts grave doubt upon the wisdom of the expansionist policy dore S. Woolsey offers practical suggestions in discussing the value of "Bonds of Foreign Governments as American Investments." In dealing American Investments." In dealing with various methods for "The Light-ing of Railway Cars" Mr. G. D. Shepardson advocates the more general use of the electric berth lamp. Prof. Arlo Bates presents "The Negative Side of Modern Athletics," Mr. Gustav Kobbe, the theatrical critic, comments on the "Events of the Dramatic Season." The of "How London Was Saved," as told by Mr. John Martin, points t moral for municipal reformers. Under the somewhat revolutionary title, "The Spoiled Parent," Mr. Wilbur Larre-more expounds the doctrine that the duty of filial obedience has its limita-tions, at any rate in the case of chil-dren of adult years. Prof. W. S. Scar-borough, one of the leading educators his race, recommends, in an article The Negro and Our New Possesions," that American statesmen should onsider the possibility of utilizing the equisition of the Philippines as, a cans of solving the colored problem. Hon. Charles Denby contributes, from his own experiences at Pekin, an account of "Some Chinese Traits." The connection between "Bryanism and Jeffersonian Democracy" is traced by Mr. Albert Watkins, Mr. W. H. Hobbs, writing on "Art as the Handmald of shall be entreated of them, and preserved to convey a fair idea of its | temple to the memory of "Bob" Inger- | Literature," treats of the recent move-

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ment toward the collaboration of aubooks and magazines. This number also contains articles on "A New Class of Labor in the South," by Mrs. Beck Ellis; "Sheep and the Forests," by E. V. Wilcox; and "The Latest Stage of Library Development," by E. I. Antrim,—New York.

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GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS

we've the best wearing hose we ever saw for We thought that we'd tell of the wash suits for boys today, but the little drop in the

temperature has changed our plans. We'll hint, though, that the biggest and swellest lot of those boys' clothes that you ? ever saw is here.

There are boys' suits here at \$2.50 that are special values for the money. Both styles; little vest for ages 3 to 8, and regular double

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Another thing for boys moving out pretty fast now-the Underwear. Balbriggan-natural color 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50 the suit.

Hats-New, nobby things in Fedoras 50c to \$1.50.

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